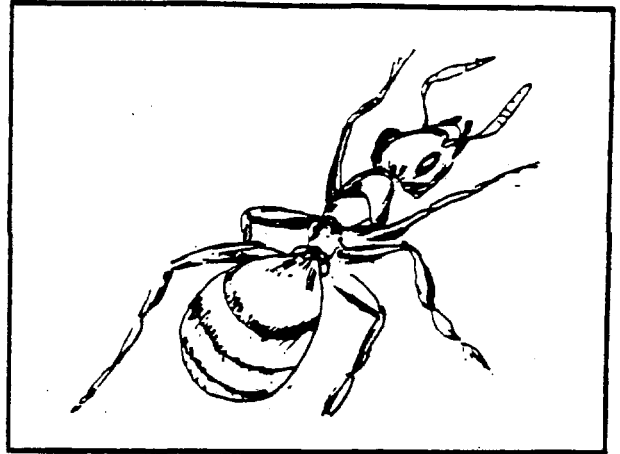


Invertebrate Data Sheets

1. Ant - Mound Builder	309
2. Aphid	311
3. Bumble Bee	313
4. Cicada Nymph	315
5. Crayfish	317
6. Cricket	319
7. Dogbane Beetle	321
8. Dragonfly	323
9. Dung Beetle - Tumblebug	325
10. Entracheous	327
11. Grasshopper	329
12. Katydid	331
13. Ladybug	333
14. Monarch Butterfly	335
15. Mosquito	337
16. Orb Weaver Spider	339
17. Painted Lady	341
18. Robber Fly	343
19. Soil Nematode	345
20. Soldier Beetle	347
21. Springtail	349
22. Walking Stick	351
23. Weevil	353

Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Hymenoptera
5. Family Formicidae
6. Genus _____
7. Species _____



Common Name Ant - Mound Builder

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) savannah, meadow
9. Actual Location _____
10. Description of "Home" mounds as high as 2' and as wide as 5'
11. Needs/Preferences well-drained prairie soil

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three
13. Number of legs six
14. Antennae (Describe) active, segmented, hairless
15. Color red/brown/black
16. Size 1 cm
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard chitinous exoskeleton
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages _____
 - B. Body _____
 - C. Head _____
 - D. Wings _____

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) _____
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. _____
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layers
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) complete metamorphosis
24. Breeding Conditions queen lays eggs in colony nest, fertilized by males

25. Male/Female Differences _____

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods _____
27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. _____
28. Food source(s) _____

Fascinating Facts

29. _____

30. _____

31. _____

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. _____

2. _____

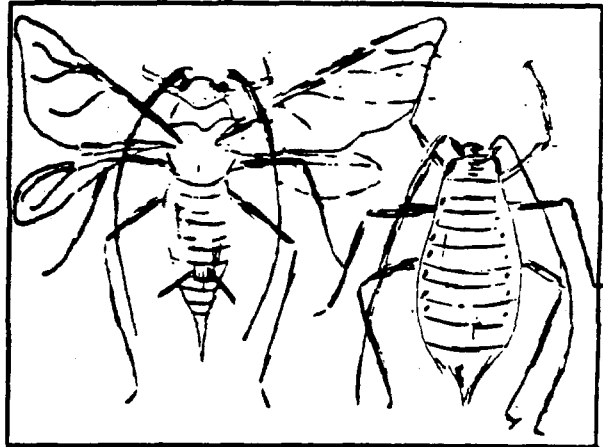
3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Homoptera
5. Family Aphidae
6. Genus _____
7. Species _____



Common Name Aphids

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) aphid types in mesic to dry habitats
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) plants
10. Description of "Home" on primary host - secondary host - primary host
11. Needs/Preferences must live in association with specific host plant

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three-winged form
13. Number of legs six
14. Antennae (Describe) two smooth/curved back over body
15. Color white - reddish waxy
16. Size usually less than 3 mm
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) soft body/pear shape
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages two antennae/six legs/two cornicles near posterior end
 - B. Body pear-shaped
 - C. Head eyes adjacent to antennae
 - D. Wings distinct venation/generally held vertically to body

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) greatest activity - day
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. colonies - also often associated with ants
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) particular host plants/ants (tended to like herds of cows by ant colonies)

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layers
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) eggs over winter and

hatch into immature females: parthenogenesis (without fertilization)

24. Breeding Conditions ants often collect aphid eggs and protect them
over winter

25. Male/Female Differences only females are produced parthenogenetically;
after 2-3 generations, males are produced which mate and lay more eggs

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods plant feeders

27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. herbivore

28. Food source(s) migrate from plant to plant depending on stage of life

Fascinating Facts

29. cause serious damage to cultivated plants

30. soft bodied - somewhat pear shaped

31. discharge from anus a clear watery liquid - honeydew
ants feed on honeydew (see reproduction)

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

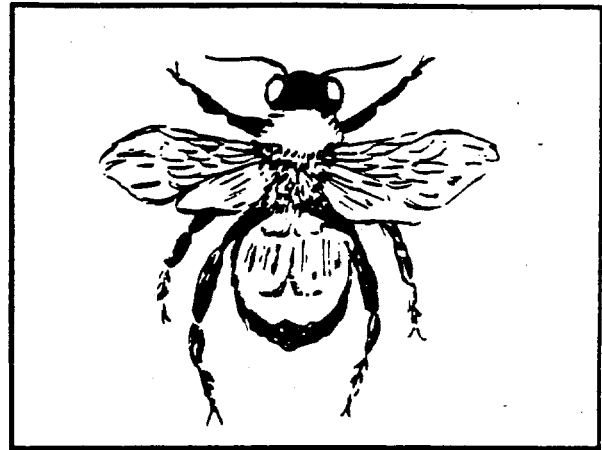
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Aphids 2265



Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Hymenoptera
5. Family Bombidae
6. Genus Bombus
7. Species _____



Common Name Bumble Bee

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all sections
where flowers are in bloom
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) deserted
mouse nest or fields, sometimes underground
10. Description of "Home" underground chamber lined with fine
grass and roots
11. Needs/Preferences young queens hibernate through winter
in sheltered areas

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three
13. Number of legs six
14. Antennae (Describe) two
15. Color black with yellow markings
16. Size 15-25 mm
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hairy
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages "pollen baskets" along sides of hind legs
 - B. Body black, with stiff, yellow hairs
 - C. Head _____
 - D. Wings _____

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) daytime
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. colonial
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) _____

- complete metamorphosis
24. Breeding Conditions in the spring eggs are laid into pollen-filled
wax cells
25. Male/Female Differences

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods nectar and pollen
27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. herbivore
28. Food source(s) flowering plants

Fascinating Facts

- 29.
- 30.
- 31.

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. it has a sting which can inject venom into their enemies
2. their stings can be reused, unlike that of the honey bee
3. they visit flowers that other types of bees won't, such as red clover
4. these are our native bees, whereas honey bees are introduced from Europe

Bumble Bee 2009



Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Homoptera
5. Family Cicadidae
6. Genus Stictocephala
7. Species _____



Common Name Cicada Nymph

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all habitats
9. Actual location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) nymphs live entirely underground
10. Description of "Home" they burrow through tunnels to food sources
11. Needs/Preferences need adequate food supply

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three
13. Number of legs six
14. Antennae (Describe) _____
15. Color usually brown
16. Size approximately 2.5 cm (one inch)
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) a hard skin
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages _____
 - B. Body _____
 - C. Head _____
 - D. Wings none

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) both
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. lives alone
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) incomplete metamorphosis

24. Breeding Conditions eggs pressed into bark c ing stems.
hatch within several weeks
25. Male/Female Differences _____

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods nymphs feed entirely on sap from plant roots
27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. herbivore
28. Food source(s) plant roots

Fascinating Facts

29. _____
30. _____
31. _____

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

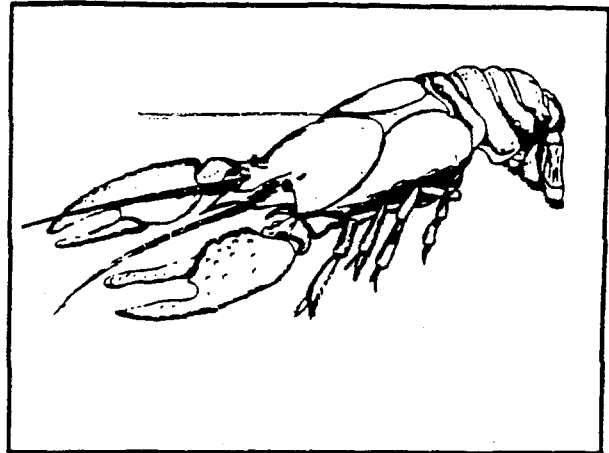
1. specialized front pair of legs for borrowing
2. a piercing mouth part to pierce root tissue
3. lives below ground where it has adapted to darkness, dampness,
and soil conditions and structure

Cicada Nymphs 2029



Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Crustacea
4. Order Decapoda
5. Family _____
6. Genus _____
7. Species _____



Common Name Crayfish

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all habitats
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) on soil, below soil in burrows, and in water
10. Description of "Home" a burrow in the soil, sometimes with a soil covering or mound covering the top entrance
11. Needs/Preferences moisture to prevent its gills from drying

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three
13. Number of legs ten
14. Antennae (Describe) two
16. Size to six inches or longer
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) present
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages _____
 - B. Body _____
 - C. Head _____
 - D. Wings _____

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) usually nocturnal
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. alone
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) young resemble the adult
24. Breeding Conditions usually during spring

25. Male/Female Differences _____

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods omnivorous - any available plant and animal matter;

loves earthworms

27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. omnivore

28. Food source(s) _____

Fascinating Facts

29. _____

30. _____

31. _____

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. builds tunnels, burrows, and sometimes covers on burrows made of
mud

2. specialized large pincers for defense and food gathering

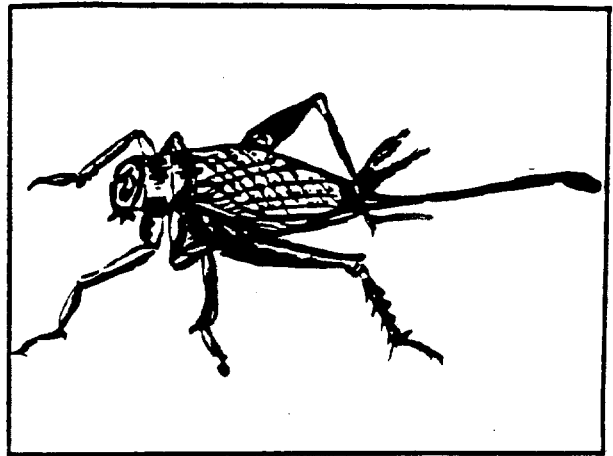
3. can regenerate lost appendages, especially before the adult stage

Crayfish 2037



Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Orthoptera
5. Family Gryllidae
6. Genus Gryllus
7. Species Gryllus pennsylvanicus



Common Name Cricket

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all habitats
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) usually near ground, under leaves, bark, etc.
10. Description of "Home" under logs, stones, or in soil burrows
11. Needs/Preferences adequate food supply

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three
13. Number of legs six
14. Antennae (Describe) long and tapering
15. Color black to dark reddish brown
16. Size 12 mm or longer (up to one inch or more)
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages
 - B. Body
 - C. Head
 - D. Wings

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) both, but usually night
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. usually alone; sometimes several
hide under a sheltered area

21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying _____ egg layer
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) _____
incomplete metamorphosis
24. Breeding Conditions _____ lays eggs in moist soil
25. Male/Female Differences _____

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods _____ usually vegetable matter, sometimes carnivorous
27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. _____ herbivore, sometimes
carnivore
28. Food source(s) _____ terrestrial

Fascinating Facts

29. _____
30. _____
31. _____

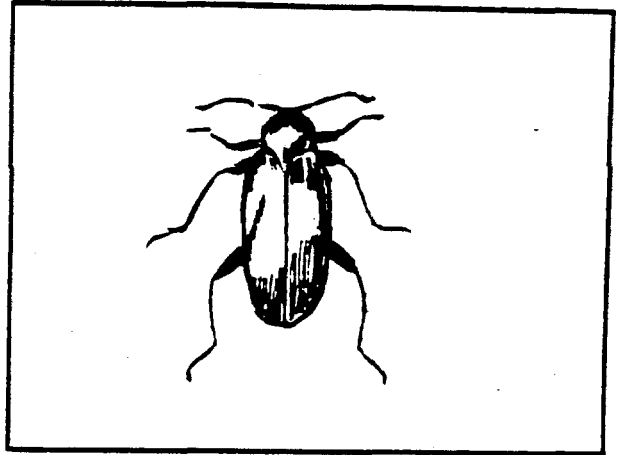
Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. crickets that live near the soil are usually black or gray in color
2. crickets that live above ground in plants are usually green
3. some crickets fly rather well to reach new feeding areas as well as to escape from predators
4. strong, jumping legs for quick escape from predators
5. the females of some species of crickets have a long ovipositor for depositing eggs below the surface of the soil

Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Coleoptera
5. Family Chrysomelidae
6. Genus Chrysochus
7. Species Chrysochus auratus



Common Name Dogbane Beetle

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) prairie, savannah, meadow
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) on dogbane
10. Description of "Home" feeds on leaves
11. Needs/Preferences lives only on dogbane plants

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three
13. Number of legs six
14. Antennae (Describe) _____
16. Size nearly one and a half cm
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) _____
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages _____
 - B. Body _____
 - C. Head _____
 - D. Wings _____

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) usually daytime
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. varies
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) complete metamorphosis

24. Breeding Conditions _____

25. Male/Female Differences _____

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods dogbane leaves only

27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. herbivore

28. Food source(s) _____

Fascinating Facts

29. _____

30. _____

31. _____

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. jaws designed for chewing leaf tissue

2. adult stage coordinated with maturity of dogbane plant

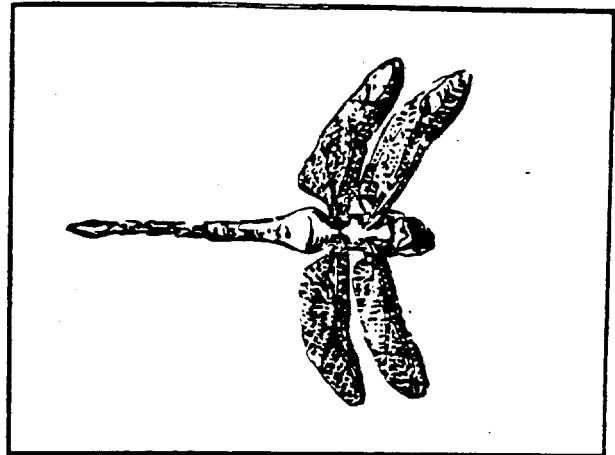
3. _____

Dogbane Beetle on Dogbane 2049



Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Odonata
5. Family Aeshnidae
6. Genus _____
7. Species _____



Common Name Dragonfly

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all habitats
for the adult stage
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) flies freely
10. Description of "Home" _____
11. Needs/Preferences eggs are laid in water where they hatch and
the nymphs develop

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three
13. Number of legs six
14. Antennae (Describe) short and bristle-like
15. Color blue, green, or brown
16. Size 57 - 120 mm
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard skin covering present
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages _____
 - B. Body long and thin
 - C. Head large eyes cover head
 - D. Wings _____

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) adult - daytime; immature -
both day and night
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. alone and in pairs
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature
must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) _____

incomplete metamorphosis

24. Breeding Conditions eggs laid into submerged plants

25. Male/Female Differences _____

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods mosquitoes, flies

27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. carnivore

28. Food source(s) the immature nymph stage feeds underwater
on invertebrates and small vertebrates (tadpoles, fish).

Fascinating Facts

29. _____

30. _____

31. _____

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. the males fight for their mates, and then guard them during
egg laying

2. they can detect and avoid polluted areas

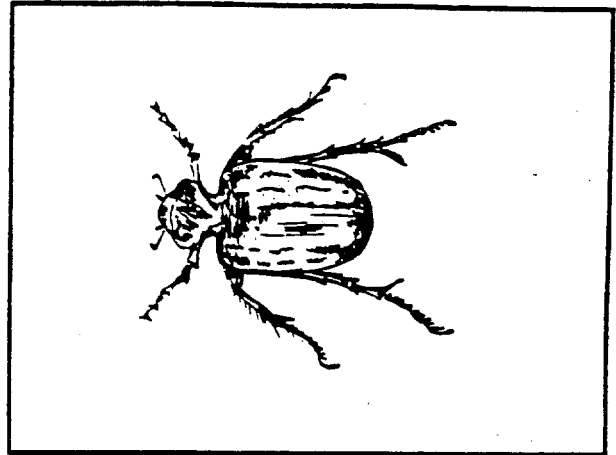
3. they utilize terrestrial food supply when adults and the aquatic
food supply in the nymph stage

Dragonfly 2053



Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Coleoptera
5. Family Scarabaeidae
6. Genus Ataenius
7. Species Ataenius cognatus



Common Name Dung Beetle or
Tumblebug

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all habitats
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) manure
10. Description of "Home" manure (feces)
11. Needs/Preferences hibernates under dry cow manure

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three
13. Number of legs six
14. Antennae (Describe) two
15. Color reddish black
16. Size 4.8 - 5.1 mm
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) _____
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages _____
 - B. Body _____
 - C. Head _____
 - D. Wings _____

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) nocturnal
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. variable
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) cows

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) _____

complete metamorphosis

24. Breeding Conditions

25. Male/Female Differences

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods manure

27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. omnivore

28. Food source(s) feces

Fascinating Facts

29.

30.

31.

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. utilizes a food source not preferred by many other organisms

2.

3.

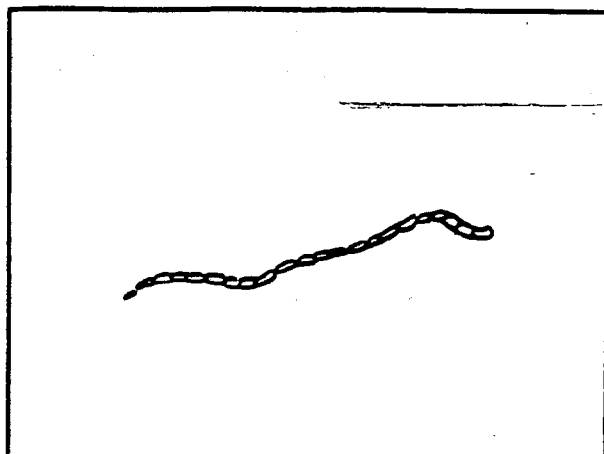
Dung Beetle or Tumblebug

2273



Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Annelida
3. Class _____
4. Order _____
5. Family _____
6. Genus _____
7. Species _____



Common Name Entracheous

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) moist habitats
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) _____
usually moist soil
10. Description of "Home" _____
11. Needs/Preferences _____

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections a segmented worm
13. Number of legs none
14. Antennae (Describe) none
15. Color white
16. Size _____
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) _____
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages _____
 - B. Body _____
 - C. Head _____
 - D. Wings _____

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) _____
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. _____
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) _____

24. Breeding Conditions _____

25. Male/Female Differences _____

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods _____ vegetation _____

27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. _____ herbivore _____

28. Food source(s) _____

Fascinating Facts

29. _____

30. _____

31. _____

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. a native segmented worm _____

2. _____

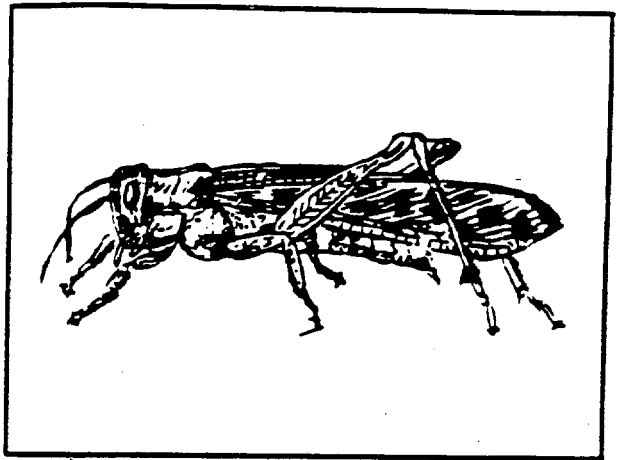
3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Orthoptera
5. Family Acrididae
6. Genus _____
7. Species _____



Common Name Grasshopper

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all habitats
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) terrestrial
10. Description of "Home" _____
11. Needs/Preferences adequate herbaceous cover and food supply

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three
13. Number of legs six
14. Antennae (Describe) relatively short on the short-horned species
15. Color green, brown, gray
16. Size to two inches or more
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) tough layer
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages red legs on some species
 - B. Body _____
 - C. Head _____
 - D. Wings two pairs

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) daytime
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. usually alone
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) _____

incomplete metamorphosis

24. Breeding Conditions _____ eggs laid 5- 4 at a time. in a pod. which is
buried

25. Male/Female Differences _____

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods _____ many species of grasses and forbs

27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. _____ herbivore

28. Food source(s) _____

Fascinating Facts

29. _____

30. _____

31. _____

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. _____ they can "sing" by rubbing the hind legs against the front wings

2. _____ they can fly to escape danger

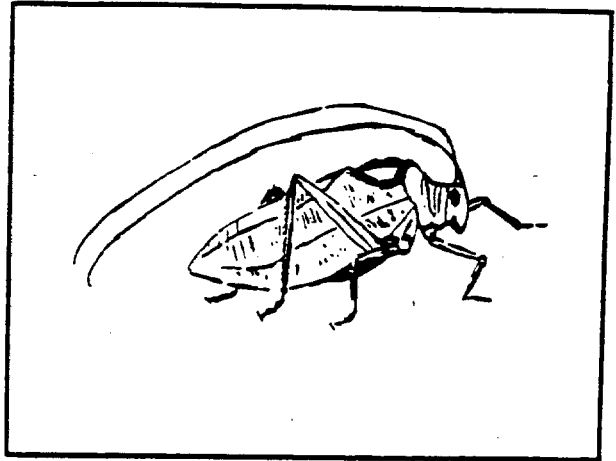
3. _____ they can fly to escape predators

Red-Legged Grasshopper 2133



Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Orthoptera
5. Family Tettigoniidae
6. Genus _____
7. Species _____



Common Name Katydid

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all habitats
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) terrestrial
10. Description of "Home" on plants, trees, shrubs
11. Needs/Preferences green leaves

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three
13. Number of legs six
14. Antennae (Describe) extremely long
15. Color green
16. Size 14-75 mm
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages _____
 - B. Body _____
 - C. Head _____
 - D. Wings _____

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) both day and night
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. varies; no specific preferences
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layers
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) incomplete metamorphosis

24. Breeding Conditions eggs laid in plant tissues

25. Male/Female Differences _____

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods green leaves, stems, flower parts

27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. herbivore

28. Food source(s) plants

Fascinating Facts

29. _____

30. _____

31. _____

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. they can "sing" to one another providing identification during courtship and mating

2. strong wings for flight to various food sources

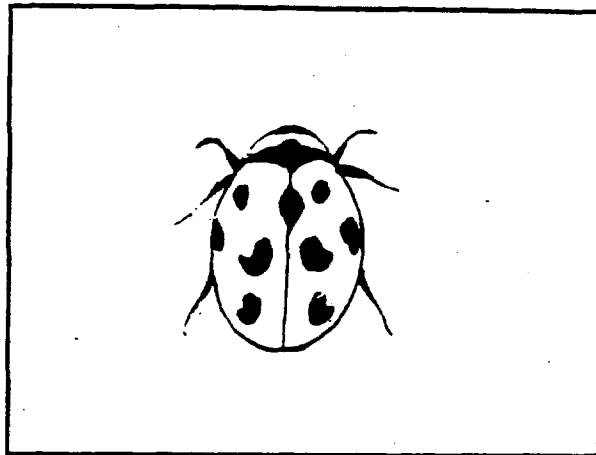
3. flight to escape enemies

Katydid 2077



Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Coleoptera
5. Family Coccinellidae
6. Genus _____
7. Species _____



Common Name Ladybug

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) varied
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) frequent
leaves, stems, and flowers
10. Description of "Home" _____
11. Needs/Preferences wherever favorite foods are located

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three
13. Number of legs six
14. Antennae (Describe) short, club, 3-6-segmented
15. Color yellow, orange or red with black markings or black with
yellow to reddish markings
16. Size 0.8 - 10.0 mm
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages _____
 - B. Body broadly oval to nearly spherical
 - C. Head partly or completely concealed by pronotum
 - D. Wings front wings are bordered cases for hind wings; various
numbers of spots, depending on species, on front wings

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) usually daytime
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. _____
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this
creature must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) complete metamorphosis with resting pupal stage
24. Breeding Conditions during the growing season
25. Male/Female Differences _____

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods aphids and scale insects
27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. carnivore
28. Food source(s) _____

Fascinating Facts

29. _____
30. _____
31. _____

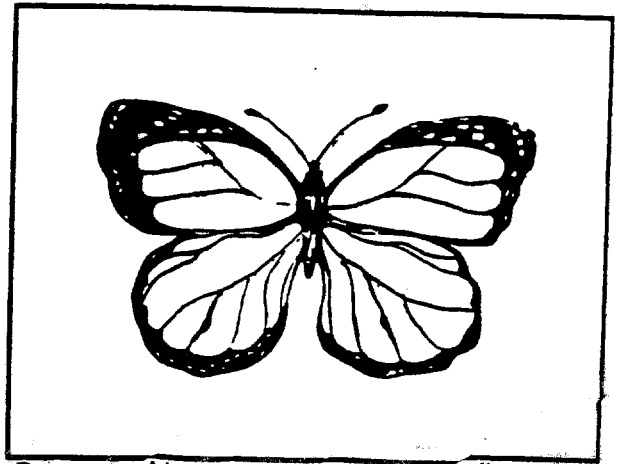
Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. females enhance genetic variability by selecting mates based on rarer colors
2. when threatened, they retract their legs and antennae into their dome-shaped shields, like a turtle
3. larvae release distasteful chemicals when ruptured which can gum up an enemy's antennae and mouth
4. adults release the same substance from their knee joints when injured

Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Lepidoptera
5. Family Danaidae
6. Genus Danaus
7. Species Danaus plexippus



Common Name Monarch Butterfly

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all habitats
9. Actual location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) terrestrial
above ground
10. Description of "Home" a North American species that requires the
milkweed family of plants
11. Needs/Preferences _____

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three
13. Number of legs six
14. Antennae (Describe) club is weakly swollen
15. Color bright, burnt-orange with black margins with white dots
16. Size 3 1/2" - 4 inches
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) _____
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages Forelegs end in spiny knobs in females
 - B. Body _____
 - C. Head _____
 - D. Wings _____

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) daytime
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. alone, in pairs; may migrate in
colonies
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this
creature must live near?) milkweed

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) _____

complete metamorphosis
24. Breeding Conditions warm weather

25. Male/Female Differences _____

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods a variety of milkweed species

27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. herbivore

28. Food source(s) adults feed on pollen of different plants; immature caterpillars feed upon the leaves of the milkweed family

Fascinating Facts

29. _____

30. _____

31. _____

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. they have bad-tasting body fluids, so the birds leave them alone

2. they migrate south for better wintering conditions and north for better feeding sources

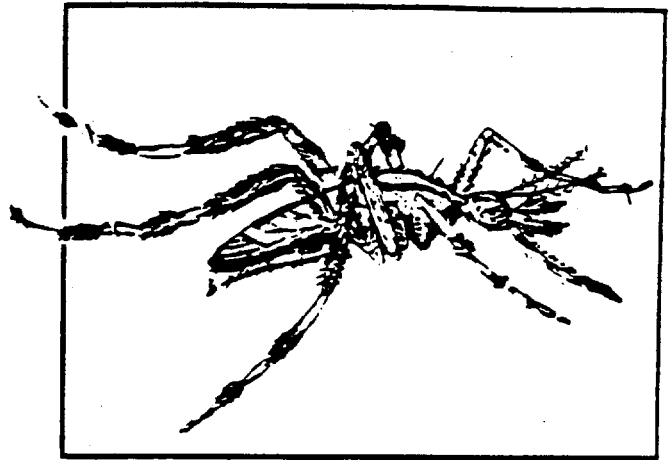
3. can pollinate the rather difficult milkweed species

Monarch Butterfly 2097



Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Invertebrate
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Diptera
5. Family Culicidae
6. Genus _____
7. Species _____



Common Name Mosquito

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) lowland marsh
meadow savanna
9. Actual location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) eggs/larva -
water; adults - entirely aerial
10. Description of "Home" eggs/larva/pupa - standing water, pools or
ponds; adults - everywhere reasonably near water source
11. Needs/Preferences _____

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three: head/thorax/abdomen
13. Number of legs six - segmented
14. Antennae (Describe) two - ciliated
15. Color tan-grey abdominal striping evident
16. Size >1 cm
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) chitin - fragile
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages segmented legs - may appear striped
 - B. Body three sections - abdomen segmented
 - C. Head large eye (compound)
 - D. Wings single pair - elongated/delicate

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) most active dawn/dusk - any
time other than direct sun
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. mated pair - male dies
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this
creature must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg laying
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) _____

complete metamorphosis

24. Breeding Conditions water (still) must be present
eggs may be laid in moist soil and will hatch when water becomes available
25. Male/Female Differences female - long proboscis (mouthpart)
male - rudimentary mouth parts - does not eat - mates and dies

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods blood - adult; tiny pond animals - larva
27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. carnivore (larva and adult)
28. Food source(s) larva - small pond creatures; adult - blood of warm-blooded animals

Fascinating Facts

29. carriers of diseases such as encephalitis, malaria, tularemia
NO evidence that mosquito carries AIDS
30. belongs to same order as gnats and flies
31. _____

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Mosquito

2285



Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Arachnida
4. Order Araneida
5. Family Araneidae
6. Genus _____
7. Species _____



Common Name Orb Weaver Spider

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all habitats
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) aboveground
10. Description of "Home" a geometric web
11. Needs/Preferences taller, rigid structures to anchor its web

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections two
13. Number of legs eight
14. Antennae (Describe) none
15. Color light to dark brown, with five whitish spots forming cross
16. Size 1/2", excluding legs
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) _____
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages _____
 - B. Body large, in comparison to legs
 - C. Head _____
 - D. Wings none

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) usually daylight
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. alone
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) straight from eggs to spiders

24. Breeding Conditions _____ in autumn. 600-800 eggs are laid in a _____
_____ silken cocoon

25. Male/Female Differences _____

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods _____ small invertebrates

27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. _____ carnivore

28. Food source(s) _____

Fascinating Facts

29. _____

30. _____

31. _____

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. _____ webs are built in gaps between vegetation, which are likely to be
_____ in the flight path of insects

2. _____ uses a chemical to paralyze its prey

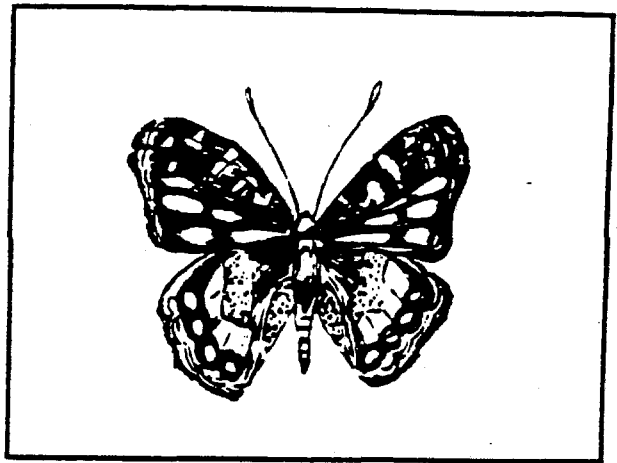
3. _____ each species has its specific color pattern

Orb Weaver 2109



Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Lepidoptera
5. Family Nymphalidae
6. Genus Vanessa
7. Species Vanessa cardui



Common Name Painted Lady

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all habitats
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) _____
10. Description of "Home" caterpillars mainly feed upon the leaves of
composites, pussy toes and mallows
11. Needs/Preferences adults seek many flowering species

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three
13. Number of legs six
14. Antennae (Describe) two
15. Color salmon orange, with black, blue, and white spots and blotches
16. Size 2 - 2 1/2 inches
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) _____
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages _____
 - B. Body _____
 - C. Head _____
 - D. Wings _____

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) daytime
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. usually alone
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this
creature must live near?) thistle

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) complete metamorphosis

24. Breeding Conditions warm weather preferred

25. Male/Female Differences _____

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods thistle, mallows, pussy toes

27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. herbivore

28. Food source(s) _____

Fascinating Facts

29. _____

30. _____

31. _____

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. one-way migrations to better climates

2. flexible migration patterns due to climate and food sources

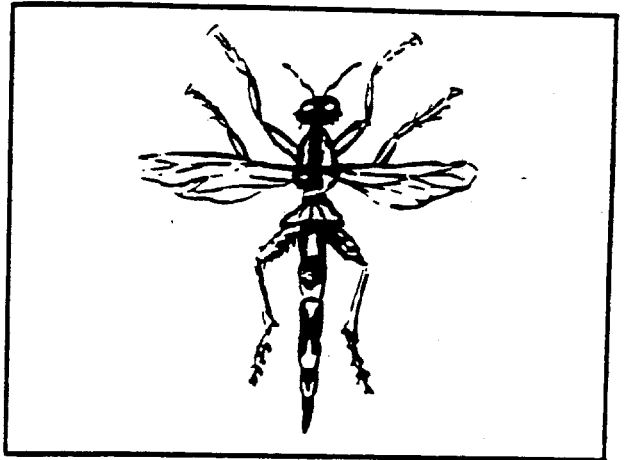
3. immatures feed upon plants that other species do not prefer

Painted Lady 2117



Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Diptera
5. Family Asilidae
6. Genus _____
7. Species _____



Common Name Robber Fly

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all habitats
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) above soil
10. Description of "Home" _____
11. Needs/Preferences feeds upon other insects

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three
13. Number of legs six
14. Antennae (Describe) short
15. Color brown, gray
16. Size 5-30 mm
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hairy
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages long, spindly legs
 - B. Body _____
 - C. Head hollowed out between eyes, bearded
 - D. Wings one pair

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) daytime
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. alone
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) _____

complete metamorphosis

24. Breeding Conditions

25. Male/Female Differences

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods other insects

27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. carnivore

28. Food source(s)

Fascinating Facts

29.

30.

31.

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. their long legs allow them to quickly spring long distances to catch their prey

2. they can mimic their prey in order to be inconspicuous

3. they can maneuver well while in flight

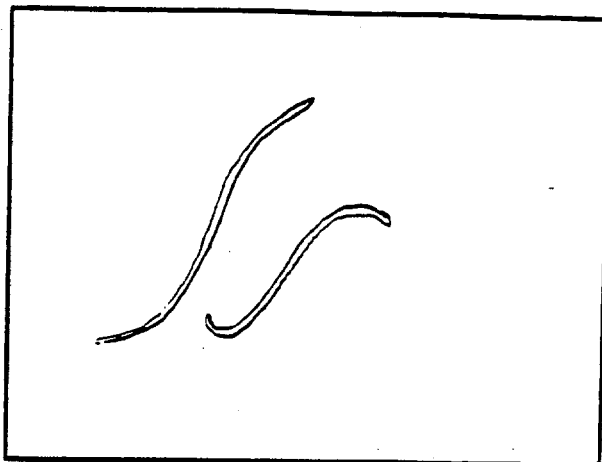
Robber Fly

2141



Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Aschelminthes
3. Class Nematoda
4. Order _____
5. Family _____
6. Genus _____
7. Species _____



Common Name Soil Nematodes

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all areas
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) all locations
10. Description of "Home" _____
11. Needs/Preferences a consumer

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections none
13. Number of legs none
14. Antennae (Describe) none
15. Color whitish and transparent
16. Size 0.5 - 5.0 mm
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) _____
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages _____
 - B. Body _____
 - C. Head _____
 - D. Wings _____

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) both
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. varies
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer and livebearing species
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) _____
does not apply; young resemble adults

24. Breeding Conditions _____

25. Male/Female Differences _____

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods _____

27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. all apply _____

28. Food source(s) different species feed on different food sources _____

Fascinating Facts

29. _____

30. _____

31. _____

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. some are parasitic and live on or in another organism _____

2. some are herbivorous and live in or on plant tissues _____

3. some are onnivorous and feed on dead plant and animal matter _____

4. _____

5. _____

Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia

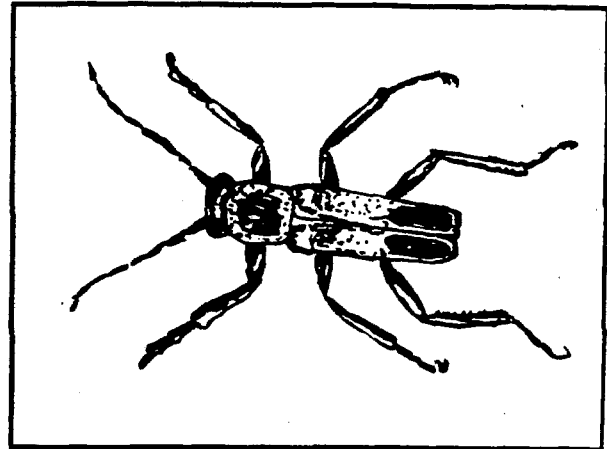
2. Phylum Arthropoda

3. Class Insecta

4. Order Coleoptera

5. Family Cantharidae

6. Genus Podabrus



7. Species Podabrus pennsylvanicus

Common Name Soldier Beetle

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all sections

9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) on goldenrod

10. Description of "Home" _____

11. Needs/Preferences goldenrod flowers

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three

13. Number of legs six

14. Antennae (Describe) long, filiform, and 11-segmented

15. Color dark, with reddish to orange markings

16. Size 8.5 - 12.5 mm

17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard

18. Markings/Shape

A. Appendages _____

B. Body _____

C. Head _____

D. Wings leather-like elytra

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) daytime

20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. alone and in pairs

21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer

23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) _____

complete metamorphosis

complete metamorphosis

24. Breeding Conditions _____ eggs laid in soil where the larvae live and
pupation takes place

25. Male/Female Differences _____

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods _____ aphids, grasshopper eggs

27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. _____ omnivore

28. Food source(s) _____ goldenrod flowers: nectar, petals

Fascinating Facts

29. _____

30. _____

31. _____

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. _____ its breeding cycle is coordinated with the goldenrod bloom

2. _____ flight used to travel freely to different blooming goldenrods

3. _____

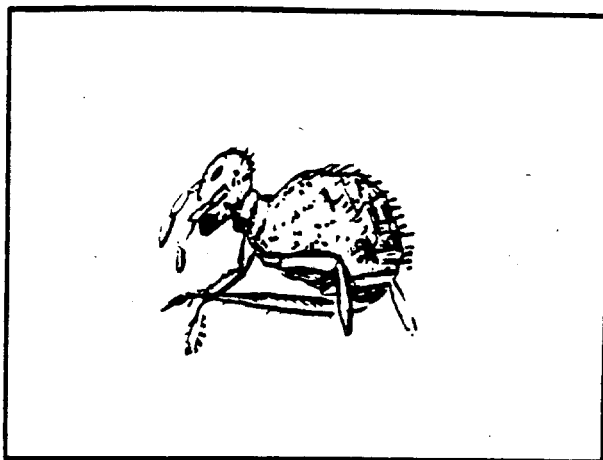
Soldier Beetle

2149



Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Collembola
5. Family _____
6. Genus _____
7. Species _____



Common Name Springtail

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all habitats
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) soil,
fungi, or under bark
10. Description of "Home" _____
11. Needs/Preferences _____

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three
13. Number of legs six
14. Antennae (Describe) short, 4-6 segmented
15. Color _____
16. Size 6mm or less
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) _____
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages _____
 - B. Body _____
 - C. Head _____
 - D. Wings none

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) day or night
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. variable
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) _____
no metamorphosis

24. Breeding Conditions _____

25. Male/Female Differences _____

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods _____ plants _____

27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. _____ omnivore _____

28. Food source(s) _____

Fascinating Facts

29. _____

30. _____

31. _____

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. "springtails" have a unique tail for maneuverability _____

2. _____

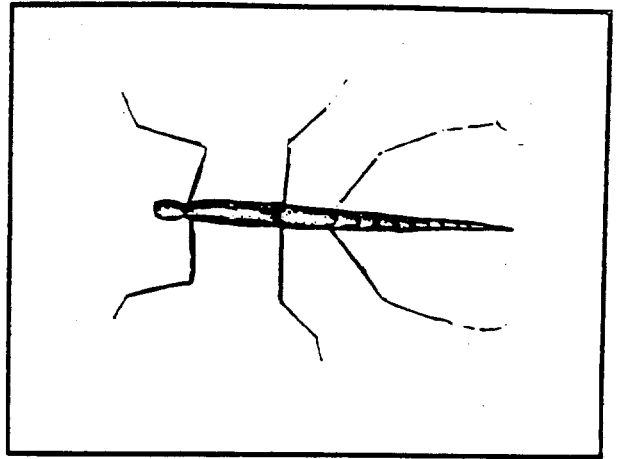
3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Orthoptera
5. Family Phasmatidae
6. Genus Megaphasma
7. Species Megaphasma dentricus



Common Name Walking Stick

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all habitats
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) on plants
10. Description of "Home" plants
11. Needs/Preferences specific plants such as willows, legumes, cherries

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three
13. Number of legs six
14. Antennae (Describe) long and thin, threadlike
15. Color greenish to reddish brown
16. Size 75-150 mm
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) _____
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages long and slender
 - B. Body long and slender
 - C. Head _____
 - D. Wings none on native species (present on tropical species)

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) both day and night
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. alone
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) _____

incomplete metamorphosis

24. Breeding Conditions

25. Male/Female Differences

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods foliage

27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. herbivore

28. Food source(s)

Fascinating Facts

29.

30.

31.

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. camouflage into the environment by closely resembling twigs

2. they have evolved rhythmic swaying movements to conceal themselves among the moving foliage

3. immatures can regenerate lost limbs

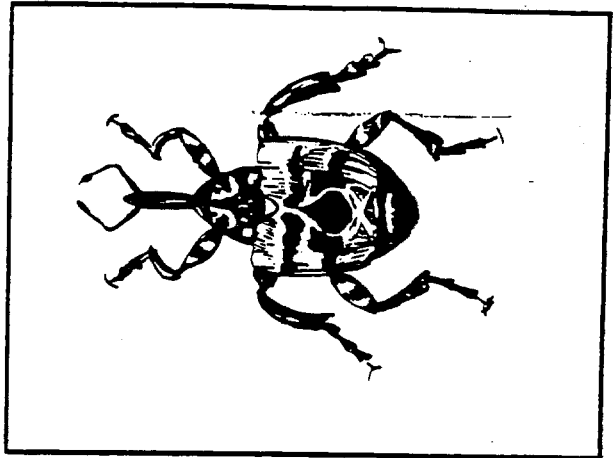
Walking Stick

2169



Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Coleoptera
5. Family Anthribidae
6. Genus Trigonorrhinus
7. Species Trigonorrhinus sticticus



Common Name Weevil

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all habitats
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) various
plants and blossoms of buttonbush
10. Description of "Home" _____
11. Needs/Preferences hibernates under logs

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three
13. Number of legs six
14. Antennae (Describe) pale reddish, 11-segmented
15. Color brown with dark brown and grayish yellow markings
16. Size 2.5 - 3.0 mm
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) _____
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages pale reddish
 - B. Body scale-like hairs
 - C. Head deflexed head
 - D. Wings faint punctures

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) usually daylight
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. varies
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) _____

- complete metamorphosis
24. Breeding Conditions
25. Male/Female Differences

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods fungi, dead wood, vegetation, and seeds
27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. primarily herbivore
28. Food source(s)

Fascinating Facts

- 29.
- 30.
- 31.

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. special mouth parts for feeding
2. usually small as it can easily enter seeds and pods
3. wings for easy movement to food source

Weavil

2177

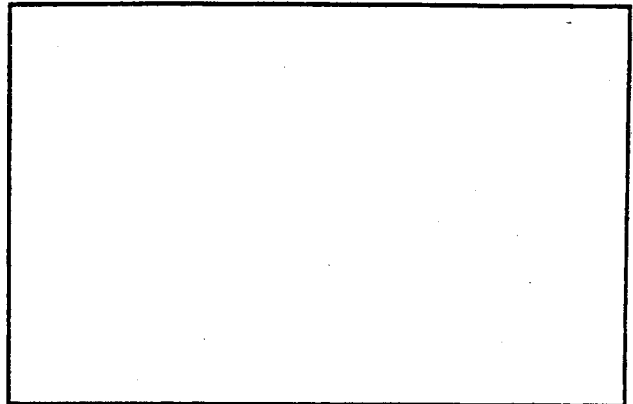


Mammal Data Sheets

1. Cottontail	357
2. Coyote	359
3. Deer Mouse	361
4. Fox Squirrel	363
5. Franklin Ground Squirrel	365
6. Meadow Vole	367
7. Pocket Gopher	369
8. Red Fox	371
9. Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel	373
10. Woodchuck	375

Mammals

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Chordata
3. Class Mammalia
4. Order Lagomorpha
5. Family Leporidae
6. Genus Sylvilagus



7. Species Sylvilagus floridanus Common Name Cottontail

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) woods - brushy areas
9. Actual Location (underground, tree, etc.) thickets and brush piles
10. Describe "Home" depression or hidden area
11. Needs/Preferences _____

Physical Characteristics

12. Size length: 14 3/4 - 18 1/4" (375-463 mm); weight: 2-4 lbs. (900-1800 g)
13. Color grayish brown
14. Description of Coat _____
15. Markings/Shape
 - A. Head forehead has white spot
 - B. Tail cottony white
 - C. Body _____
 - D. Feet whitish
 - E. Other rust-colored nape; long ears

16. Behavior (periods of activity, family, etc.)
3-4 litters per year

Reproduction

17. Livebearing or marsupial livebearing
18. Number of young 1-9
19. Development of young at birth _____
20. Care of young nursed at dawn and dusk
21. Breeding conditions _____

Food/Feeding Habits

22. Carnivore/Herbivore/Omnivore herbivore
23. Specific food preferences seeds, sprigs, bark
24. Manner of obtaining food use incisors

Fascinating Facts

25. female mates within hours of giving birth
26. few rabbits live more than a year
27. _____

Specific Adaptations - In your own words, list at least three specific ways this mammal has adapted to its environment.

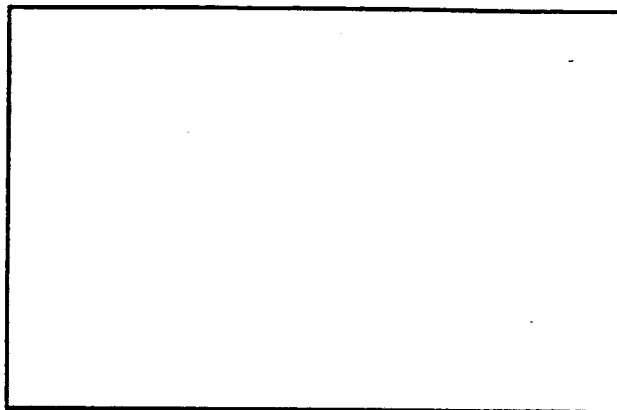
1. high reproductive rate
2. _____
3. _____

Cottontail Rabbit 1845



Mammals

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Chordata
3. Class Mammalia
4. Order Carnivora
5. Family Canidae
6. Genus Canis



7. Species Canis latrans Common Name Coyote

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) brushy areas
9. Actual Location (underground, tree, etc.) riverbanks, sides of canyons
10. Describe "Home" underground burrow
11. Needs/Preferences _____

Physical Characteristics

12. Size length: 41 3/8 - 52" (105-132 cm); weight: 20-40 lbs. (9.1-18.2 kg)
13. Color grizzled gray or reddish gray with buff underparts
14. Description of Coat _____
15. Markings/Shape
 - A. Head nose pad 1" (25 mm)
 - B. Tail bushy tail with black tip
 - C. Body _____
 - D. Feet _____
 - E. Other legs - rusty or yellowish with dark vertical line on lower foreleg

16. **Behavior** (periods of activity, family, etc.)

hunts in small groups or pairs
vocalizations at dusk, dawn, and during the night

Reproduction

17. Livebearing or marsupial livebearing
18. Number of young 1-19 born in April or May
19. Development of young at birth _____
20. Care of young _____
21. Breeding conditions _____

Food/Feeding Habits

22. Carnivore/Herbivore/Omnivore carnivore
23. Specific food preferences rabbits, mice, ground squirrels, gophers, frogs, birds,
snakes, insects, fruit, and carrion
24. Manner of obtaining food may combine hunting efforts with one or two

Fascinating Facts

25. best runner in the family
26. runs with tail down
27. strong swimmer

Specific Adaptations - In your own words, list at least three specific ways this mammal has adapted to its environment.

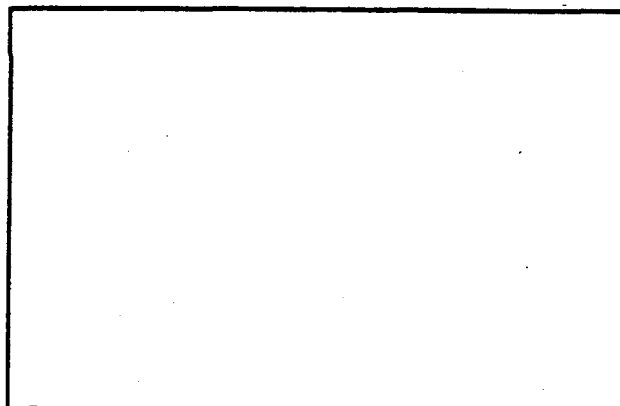
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Coyote 1853



Mammals

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Chordata
3. Class Mammalia
4. Order Rodentia
5. Family Cricetidae
6. Genus Peromysius



7. Species Peromysius maniculatus Common Name Deer Mouse

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) prairies, woodlands
9. Actual Location (underground, tree, etc.) underground burrows or hollow logs
10. Describe "Home" _____
11. Needs/Preferences _____

Physical Characteristics

12. Size length: 4 3/4 - 8 3/4" (119-222 mm); weight: 3/8 - 1 1/8 oz. (10-33 g)
13. Color grayish to reddish brown
14. Description of Coat _____
15. Markings/Shape
 - A. Head _____
 - B. Tail distinctly bi-colored and short-haired - long
 - C. Body _____
 - D. Feet large
 - E. Other _____

16. **Behavior** (periods of activity, family, etc.) _____

Reproduction

17. Livebearing or marsupial _____
18. Number of young _____
19. Development of young at birth _____
20. Care of young _____

21. Breeding conditions _____

Food/Feeding Habits

22. Carnivore/Herbivore/Omnivore omnivore

23. Specific food preferences seeds, nuts, small fruits, berries, insects, centipedes

24. Manner of obtaining food stores food in hollow logs or protected areas

Fascinating Facts

25. _____

26. _____

27. _____

Specific Adaptations - In your own words, list at least three specific ways this mammal has adapted to its environment.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Deer Mouse

1857



Mammals

1. Kingdom Animalia

2. Phylum Chordata

3. Class Mammalia

4. Order Rodentia

5. Family Sciuridae

6. Genus Sciurus

7. Species Sciurus niger

Common Name Fox Squirrel

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) woods

9. Actual Location (underground, tree, etc.) tree

10. Describe "Home" leaf nests, large and hidden

11. Needs/Preferences

Physical Characteristics

12. Size length: 9-14" (222-262 mm); weight: 1-3 lbs. (454-1350 g)

13. Color gray with yellow below or bright rust

14. Description of Coat

15. Markings/Shape

A. Head

B. Tail large bushy with yellow-tipped hairs

C. Body

D. Feet

E. Other

16. **Behavior** (periods of activity, family, etc.)

active in the morning and late afternoon burying nests

Reproduction

17. Livebearing or marsupial livebearing

18. Number of young 2-4

19. Development of young at birth helpless

20. Care of young kept in the nest for 7-8 weeks

21. Breeding conditions 2 litters per year

Food/Feeding Habits

22. Carnivore/Herbivore/Omnivore herbivore

23. Specific food preferences nuts, fruits, hickory nuts, maple seeds, and acorns

24. Manner of obtaining food usually cuts and hauls an entire cob to a feeding perch

Fascinating Facts

25. largest tree squirrel

26. _____

27. _____

Specific Adaptations - In your own words, list at least three specific ways this mammal has adapted to its environment.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

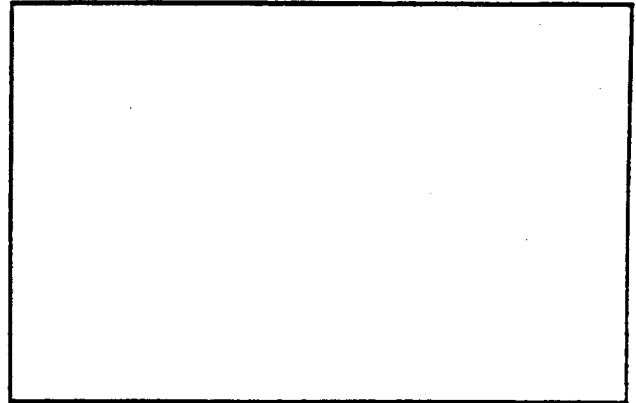
Fox Squirrel In Bur Oak

1869



Mammals

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Chordata
3. Class Mammalia
4. Order Rodentia
5. Family Sciuridae
6. Genus Spermophilus



7. Species Spermophilus franklinii Common Name Franklin Ground Squirrel

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) grassy areas
9. Actual Location (underground, tree, etc.) underground
10. Describe "Home" burrows concealed in tall grass with some mounds
11. Needs/Preferences _____

Physical Characteristics

12. Size length: 15 - 15 5/8" (381-397 mm); weight: 17 5/8 - 24 5/8 oz. (500-700 g)
13. Color brownish-gray peppered with black
14. Description of Coat _____
15. Markings/Shape
 - A. Head _____
 - B. Tail blackish mixed with buff bordered with white
 - C. Body _____
 - D. Feet _____
 - E. Other _____

16. **Behavior** (periods of activity, family, etc.)
gathers in small colonies but usually solitary
active on sunny days - retires when sky is overcast

Reproduction

17. Livebearing or marsupial livebearing
18. Number of young 5-8 born in May
19. Development of young at birth young are aboveground at 1 month old;
disperse several weeks later
20. Care of young _____

21. Breeding conditions _____

Food/Feeding Habits

22. Carnivore/Herbivore/Omnivore omnivore

23. Specific food preferences green vegetation, corn, clover, seeds, berries,
caterpillars or other insects; small birds and mammals may be eaten

24. Manner of obtaining food _____

Fascinating Facts

25. largest and darkest ground squirrel

26. 90% of life spent underground

27. birdlike whistling call during the mating season

Specific Adaptations - In your own words, list at least three specific ways this mammal has adapted to its environment.

1. adds a layer of fat and hibernates from October to April

2. _____

3. _____

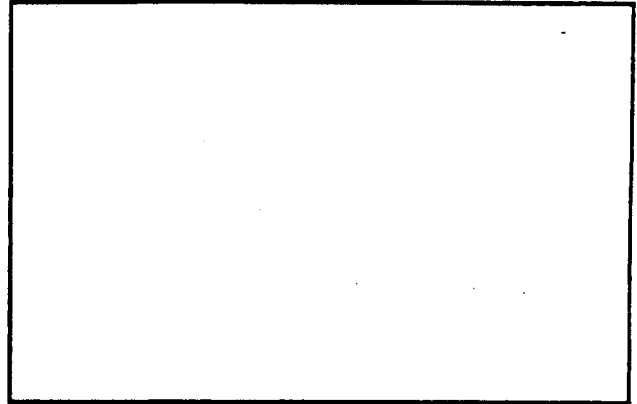
Franklin Ground Squirrel

1877



Mammals

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Chordata
3. Class Mammalia
4. Order Rodentia
5. Family Cricetidae
6. Genus Microtus



7. Species Microtus pennsylvanicus Common Name Meadow Vole

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) woodlands, marshes, grassy fields
9. Actual Location (underground, tree, etc.) underground burrows and surface runways
10. Describe "Home" may nest in a depression or under matted vegetation
11. Needs/Preferences runways 1" wide in dense vegetation
grass cutting 1 - 1 1/2" piles

Physical Characteristics

12. Size length 5 1/2 - 7 3/4" (140-195 mm); weight: 3/4 - 2 1/2 oz. (20-70 g)
13. Color yellowish or reddish-brown peppered with black
14. Description of Coat usually gray with silver tips
15. Markings/Shape
 - A. Head _____
 - B. Tail long
 - C. Body _____
 - D. Feet dark
 - E. Other inconspicuous ears

16. **Behavior** (periods of activity, family, etc.)

Reproduction

17. Livebearing or marsupial livebearing
18. Number of young _____
19. Development of young at birth helpless
20. Care of young _____

21. Breeding conditions _____

Food/Feeding Habits

22. Carnivore/Herbivore/Omnivore herbivore

23. Specific food preferences green vegetation and tubers - flowers

24. Manner of obtaining food produces grass cuttings and the vole reaches up and cuts off the stalk and continues until the seed heads are reached

Fascinating Facts

25. eat almost all their own weight daily

26. stamp their hindfeet when alarmed

27. _____

Specific Adaptations - In your own words, list at least three specific ways this mammal has adapted to its environment.

1. stores large caches of food

2. _____

3. _____

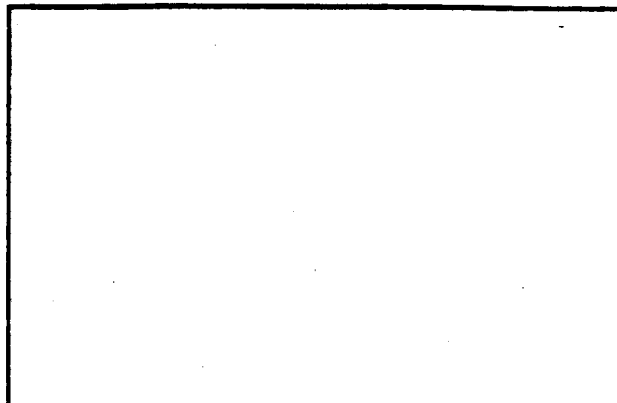
Meadow Vole

1913



Mammals

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Chordata
3. Class Mammalia
4. Order Rodentia
5. Family Geomysidae
6. Genus Geomys



7. Species Geomys bursarius Common Name Pocket Gopher

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) prairie areas with sandy loam
9. Actual Location (underground, tree, etc.) mounds
10. Describe "Home" burrow
11. Needs/Preferences

Physical Characteristics

12. Size length: 7 3/8 - 14 1/8" (187-357mm); weight: 4 1/2 - 12 1/2 oz. (127-354 g)
13. Color varies with soil
14. Description of Coat fur can lie forward or backward
15. Markings/Shape
 - A. Head
 - B. Tail long, sparsely haired
 - C. Body
 - D. Feet white
 - E. Other small ears; fur-lined cheek pouches

16. **Behavior** (periods of activity, family, etc.)
solitary

Reproduction

17. Livebearing or marsupial livebearing
18. Number of young 2-11; 1-2 litters per year
19. Development of young at birth
20. Care of young leave home at 2 months

21. Breeding conditions _____

Food/Feeding Habits

22. Carnivore/Herbivore/Omnivore _____ herbivore

23. Specific food preferences _____ roots and tubers

24. Manner of obtaining food _____ forage

Fascinating Facts

25. big yellow incisors that grow throughout the animal's life

26. they do not need to drink (H₂O from vegetation)

27. _____

Specific Adaptations - In your own words, list at least three specific ways this mammal has adapted to its environment.

1. _____

2. _____

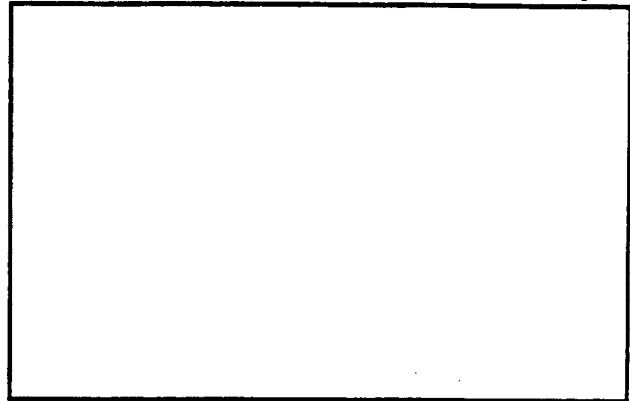
3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Mammals

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Chordata
3. Class Mammalia
4. Order Carnivora
5. Family Canidae
6. Genus Vulpes



7. Species Vulpes fulva Common Name Red Fox

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) wooded areas or brushlands
9. Actual Location (underground, tree, etc.) ground
10. Describe "Home" den in sparse ground cover or hollow log
cache mounds nearby
11. Needs/Preferences _____

Physical Characteristics

12. Size length: 35 3/8 - 40 3/8" (90-103 cm); weight: 7 7/8 - 15 lbs. (3.6-6.8 kg)
13. Color rusty-reddish with white underparts
14. Description of Coat _____
15. Markings/Shape
A. Head _____
B. Tail _____
C. Body _____
D. Feet black
E. Other prominent pointed ears

16. **Behavior** (periods of activity, family, etc.)
nocturnal

Reproduction

17. Livebearing or marsupial livebearing
18. Number of young 1-10 kits born in March to May
19. Development of young at birth _____

20. Care of young 1-month olds play aboveground: both parents feed meat: meat is
predigested by mother and regurgitated
21. Breeding conditions disperse at four months

Food/Feeding Habits

22. Carnivore/Herbivore/Omnivore omnivore
23. Specific food preferences corn, berries, apples, cherries, birds, mammals, mice,
rabbits, squirrels, woodchucks, grasshoppers, crickets, crayfish, beetles, caterpillars
24. Manner of obtaining food hunts

Fascinating Facts

25. do not den up during the winter
26. _____
27. _____

Specific Adaptations - In your own words, list at least three specific ways this mammal has adapted to its environment.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

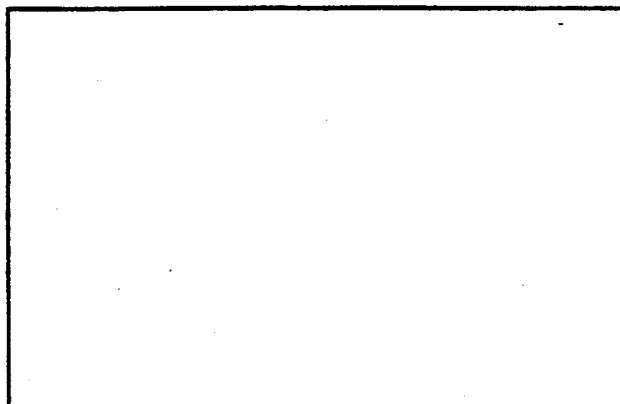
Red Fox

1933



Mammals

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Chordata
3. Class Mammalia
4. Order Rodentia
5. Family Sciuridae
6. Genus Spermophilus



7. Species Spermophilus Tridecemlineatus Common Name Thirteen-Lined
Ground Squirrel

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) shortgrass prairie
9. Actual Location (Underground, Tree, etc.) underground
10. Describe "Home" burrow with radiating runways
11. Needs/Preferences _____

Physical Characteristics

12. Size length: 6 3/4 - 11 3/4" (170-297 mm); weight: 3 7/8 - 9 1/2 oz. (110-290 g)
13. Color brownish with 13 alternating brown and white longitudinal lines:
rows: whitish spots within dark lines
14. Description of Coat _____
15. Markings/Shape
 - A. Head _____
 - B. Tail _____
 - C. Body _____
 - D. Feet _____
 - E. Other _____

16. **Behavior** (periods of activity, family, etc.)

diurnal - especially active on warm days
solitary or somewhat colonial hibernator (October-March)

Reproduction

17. Livebearing or marsupial livebearing
18. Number of young 8-10 born in May
19. Development of young at birth _____

20. Care of young _____

21. Breeding conditions _____

Food/Feeding Habits

22. Carnivore/Herbivore/Omnivore omnivore

23. Specific food preferences caterpillars, grass and weed seeds, grasshoppers;
eat bird flesh, mice or shrews

24. Manner of obtaining food _____

Fascinating Facts

25. _____

26. _____

27. _____

Specific Adaptations - In your own words, list at least three specific ways this mammal has adapted to its environment.

1. adds a layer of fat and stores food in burrow for winter

2. rolls into a stiff ball and decreases respiration to breathe every five minutes

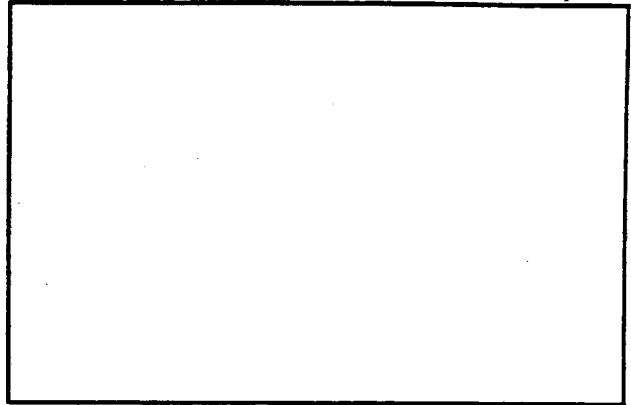
3. _____

Thirteen-Lined Ground Squirrel 1885



Mammals

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Chordata
3. Class Mammalia
4. Order Rodentia
5. Family Sciuridae
6. Genus Marmota



7. Species Marmota monax Common Name Woodchuck

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) pastures, meadows, woods
9. Actual Location (underground, tree, etc.) underground
10. Describe "Home" large burrows with mounds
11. Needs/Preferences _____

Physical Characteristics

12. Size length: 16 1/2 - 52 1/4" (418-820 mm); weight: 4 3/8 - 14 lbs. (2-64. kg)
13. Color grizzled brown - uniformly colored
14. Description of Coat _____
15. Markings/Shape
 - A. Head _____
 - B. Tail bushy
 - C. Body _____
 - D. Feet dark brown or black
 - E. Other small ears

16. **Behavior** (periods of activity, family, etc.)
active in early morning and late afternoon

Reproduction

17. Livebearing or marsupial livebearing
18. Number of young 4-5
19. Development of young at birth blind and naked born in April or early May
20. Care of young only females

21. Breeding conditions _____

Food/Feeding Habits

22. Carnivore/Herbivore/Omnivore herbivore

23. Specific food preferences green vegetation, grasses, clover, alfalfa, plantain

24. Manner of obtaining food _____

Fascinating Facts

25. good swimmer and climber

26. gives sharp, loud whistle when alarmed

27. when angry, it chatters its teeth, hisses, squeals, and growls

Specific Adaptations - In your own words, list at least three specific ways this mammal has adapted to its environment.

1. puts on a heavy layer of fat for hibernation

2. curls up in a ball, body temperature drops from 97 degrees to less than 40 degrees

3. breathing slows to once every 6 minutes

Ground Hog or Woodchuck

1893

